and imperiously demand the protection of the listed States. He further states that he does not believe the hire of the American Minister is safe at this

the the life of the American Minister is safe at this CHARLES MARONY.

IN A Series of sworn to before me this 15th day of Aurel, 1895.

JOHN II. WHEELER.

Laren B. Cooley, native and citizen of New Jeringed 38 years, was present with Mr. Mahoney at thack on the American citizens at Virgin Bay, have read over the above statement, and I soliday awear that my own knowledge confirms the sol said statement in every particular.

Sixed and sworn to before me this 18th Arel, 1876.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

In addition to his former testimony, made this day, tarles Mahoney appeared before me, and testified all in addition to the murder and robbery by the scope of Costa Rica at Virgin Bay on the 7th inst., ies set fire to wharf built by the Transit Company, of which said Mahoney was engineer, erected at an expense of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and it was completely destroyed by them.

The forces of Costa Rica have now the possession of the transit route on this lathanus, and the officers have believed that they are determined to exterminate.

declared that they are determined to excerninate every American now in the country; and in this intennon they were sustained by the authorities of England and France, whence they could procure and had procured material aid, as to guns and ammunition.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 15th Aoril, 1536.

JOH - H. WHEELER.

REFURILIC OF NICARAGUA.

REFURILIC OF NICARAGUA.

GRANADA, April 15, 1856. \$

I do hereby certify that I have been long and well acquainted with Charles Mahoney and Aaron B. Cooley, who have made the foregoing affidavit, and their characters for veracity is beyond question; more efficient, industrious, and useful men cannot be found in any country, and fell confidence may be given to any statement they make.

Given under my hand this 15th April, 1856.

C. CUBHING, Late Agent of the Accessory Transit Co.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A. NEAR REPUBLIC & OF NICARAGUA, GHANADA, April 15, 1856. \$

SIR: The inclosed statement shows me a state of facts which you are already aware of; that on the 7th inst. unarmed and moff-nsive citizens of the United States were cruelly butchered at Virgin Bay by the troops under your command.

States were crueny outcome and Yagin your toops under your command.

1 have also seen your Proclamation, that all persons taken with arms in their hands shall be immediately shot, and another that all American citizens shall be immediately driven out of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

immediately driven out of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. To prove the sincerity of your first proclamation, you append a last of persons who were taken prisoners at Santa Rosa and shot on the 25th ult. Among them I and the names of Isaac A. Rose and John J. Gidin, natives of the United States.

I have no right and certainly no disposition to interfer in any way with the unhappy war now raging between two sister Republics. But it is my right at well as my duty to inform you, as the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, that the acts of murdering in cold blood upsimed American citizens who are in no wise contested with any helligerent act or party, is an offense as another the law of God, of humanity, and of nations.

This offense is no less aggravated by the fact that these who committed so wanton an outrage, were unthese who committed so wanton an outrage, were under your immediate command, that you were on the ground and did not prevent it, as it was in your power

round and did not prevent it, as it was in your power to do.

I would remind you of the letter of Mr. Molina, the Elvoy Extraorcinary and Mini ter Plenipotentiery of your Government near the Government of the United States, dated Washington City, 13th December, 1854, to the Secretary of State of the United States, wherein he states that "the laws of Costa Rica are exceedingly liberal (on the subject of granting lands) and afford great facilities to emigrants who would come to Costa Rica and fix their residence there.

The treaty between the United States and Costa Rica, made in 1851, in the 12th article, guarantees to citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica in their persons and property the protection of your Government.

their persons and property the protection of your flovernment.

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled. What excuse can be offered, or how will you appear in the eyes of the world, when you publish a Proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and mundering them without any mercy?

In the name of the people of the United States and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct, and be assured, Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidicus and powerful allies, will inquire into such acts of lawless violence, and if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and violenate the honor of the nation.

Ramors have also reached me that some fourteen or eighteen American citizens, four ladies, (one with an infant,) were recently murdered by your troops at Virgin Bay. I am slow to behave so diabolical an ourage.

Outrage.

John B. Lawless, esq., the bearer of this, is instructed to inquire, in the name of the United States, for this Legation into the facts touching this rumor.

I send him with my flag with this dispatch, and I pray that you give him a conduct through your lines, and a prompt reply to

Your obedient servant.

(Signed)

Minister of United States of America.

To his Excellency Jony R. Mora, President of Republic of tosts Kies, in camp at Rivas, Nicaragua.

ENGLAND FURNISHING ARMS TO COSTA RICA.

A correspondence between the Foreign Office at London and Mr. Wallerstein, the Consul-General of Costs Rica has been intercepted in Nicaragua and

Costa Rica, has been intercepted in Nicaragua and published. The following letter is the most important:

"Foreign Office, Tebruary 2, 1836.

"I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you that, having referred to the War Department your letter of the 12th att., requesting that a small supply of srues may be furnished to the Government of Costa Rica, his Lordship has been informed by that Department, in reply, that 2 000 smooth-bore muskets (sittons), which are not so highly finished as the line-pattern muskets of 1842, can be supplyed of this service at £1 2s, each; or, if it should be preferred, 2,000 of the tine-pattern muskets of 1852 can be furnished at 56s 8c cach.

"As soon as Lord Clarendon is informed by you of the species of arms which you deer it upon, he will

the species of arrow which you decide upon, he will communicate further with the War Department, and request that the arms may be placed at your disposal, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and innoheservant, "E. Hamnond.

"E. Harnond.
"To E. Wallerstein, esq.," &c.
From a private letter from Mr. Wallerstein to the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, we extract

the folk wing:
"When I was telling Lord Clarendon that Costa "When I was telling Lord Clarendon that Costa lice already had an army of 800 men on the frontier of N caragua, he was much pleased, and said that was a right step, and I am persuaded that my having made that minuation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets. The questions pending between this country and the United States are very complicated; but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentlemen in the great republic observe that, although the British nation do not boast or say much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very severely for the least insult to the national honor.

"To the eyes of the whole world—of this country in puticular—a war between the two nations would be see of the worst evils; but to Central America the case would so on be kicked out of Nicaragua.

"I see d to the Government a copy of The Times, in which is found a letter from Mr. Marcy to the American Minister in Nicaragua. Though this letter appears to censure the Minister, and holds out a lirest to Walker, the true sense is, that in a short time the Government of the United States will recognize Walker's Government."

Walker's Government.

# SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

We have dates from Valparaiso to the 15th, from Lima to the 27th and from Ecuador to the 31st March. This vessel brings about 60 passengers, 700 packages of freight, \$250,000 in treasure and the mails.

of freight, \$250,000 in treasure and the mails.

From Valparatio the most interesting item of importance is the account of a fearful norther which raged it the harbor during the week prior to the sailing of the steamer. The shipping, fortunately, escaped serious damage; three small vessels were driven on shore and several others received more or less injury. The fine iron mole of Conzeño and Garland was swept away, causing a loss of ann \$200,000.

causing a loss of some \$200,000.
Tremendous rain continued to fall during the storm, which it is feared has caused considerable damage to

the crops.

The official report of exports from Chili was about the official report of exports from Chili was about the cincial report of exports from Child wis about being published, and will present somewhere about the following figures: Wheat, 300,000 fanegadas; Sour 862,000 quintals; silver in bars, 240,380, marks; 36,736 quintals metal, and 22,450 quintals silver and figure, 186,300 quintals; silver and 32,450 quintals. 186,390 quintals cooper in bars, and 523,000 rough metal. The total value of exports may

Septer, 186,390 quintals cooper in bars, and 523,000 septer, 186,390 quintals cooper in bars, and 523,000 september of the se th extensive scale, and also a new Court House. The line of telegraph from Valparsiso to Santiago and balca has been surveyed, it extends about 200

The treaty of free commerce between Chili and the Argentine Republics, was about being confirmed. The number of wheeled vehicles of different kinds registered in Santiago is 4,174, producing a tax of

Cept Cabiers, who had charge of the steamer Cara-or, has been found guilty, and sentenced to loss of

der, has been found guitty, and sentenced to loss of effice and three months imprisonment. The mining interests are deily improving. Several bankrupteies tave occurred, causing a great want of confidence is business, and consequent dull-ness in trade. Coin is very scarce. Home expertation ness in trade. Coin is very scarce. Home expertation very light. Flouris scarce and quotes as high as \$10. MONTEVIDED AND BUENCS AFRES are again in arms, expeditions from the former province having invaded the latter; the invaders were expelled with the almost total loss of their officers and commanders.

The preject of a Railroad from Cordova to Rosario

The project of a Kallroad from Cordova to Rovario was in course of being realized, under superintendence of Mr. Campbell, an American Engineer.

PERU continues in a very unsatisfactory state. The Senate was engaged in framing a new Constitution, which was making a slow progress under the especial superintendence of Castillo. On its completion it is generally thought that the present President will declare the Government a Dictatorship, and place himself at its head, which will undoubtedly cause revolution. Castillo, however, is likely to retain is position, being the strongest party—and, in fact, the only

intion. Castille, however, is likely to retain as posi-tion, being the strongest party—and, in fact, the only person who appears able to govern the country. The Echenique party has dwindled away to almost noth-ing, and he has no prospect of future success.

Don Domingo Elias has also lost his influence, and is now, it is thought, on his ceath bed. Assassinations and robberies are rife throughout the land, and life is not safe even in the heart of Lima, notwithstanding the daily display of armed troops in the streets.

the daily display of armed troops in the streets.

The yellow fever was raging both in Callao and Lima, carrying off a considerable number of victims, but it is considered of a mild type. The harbor of Callae is barer of shipping than usual, and business

Callae is barer of shipping than usual, and business is exceedingly dull.

Owing to the sickness, Lima was a good deal deserted, the fushionable portion of the community having gone to Chorilus for the season. The opera was, however, in full blow, and the house nighty crowded to excess. The editor of the Heraldo, the opposition paper, was again under arrest for publishing some articles offensive to the Government. The Lima and Collae Hallend appears to be doing a large business. Callso Hailtone appears to be doing a large business in passengers, but is prohibited from carrying freight. A floating dock is likely to be erected soon at Callao. From BOLIVIA, we have nothing important.

ECUADOR appears to be in anything but a flourish-

ECLIBOR appears to be in anyining out a nourising consider, the Government having neither the energy nor desire to encourage improvements, even when undertaken by private individual. The birth-day of the President was celebrated on the 19th ult., and it was quite amusing to see the guns taken off the vessels of war in the harbor of Guayaquil, and placed

on shere to fire the usual salute.

The people of Guayaquil have been thrown into quite a state of excitement by recent cartbounkes, which, although of common occurrence, have been more severe of late.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Two events of especial American interest happened last night. You will have seen that The Times (which began all the English-American excitement by unexpected "leaders" almost strong enough to have been leveled at Russia instead of the United States) has been harping lately on a mission of troops to Canada. "Ten thousand" were to be sent there, straight from Balaklava, and the fact was communicated with a chirruping kind of satisfaction as much as to intimate "Now, we shall see!" Accordingly, last night Lord Elgin got up and asked Lord l'anmure a question on the sub-ject; whereupon "great Pan" delivered himself

most decidedly:

"There is a general impression out-of-doors that a
very large force is about to embark for British North
America. It is quite true that it is our intention to
send back to North America a certain number of regisend back to North America a certain number of regiments which we took from there for purposes of war;
and it is not improbable that in the new organization
of the anny by divisions and brigades, there will be,
all over British North America, a small addition to the
British army. But the impression that we are to send
there a large force for purposes of aggression is entirely
without foundation."

The same evening Mr. Dallas was entertained

by the Lord Mayor, whose speech was friendly and cordial. Lord Stanley, M. P., was there, representing the House of Commons, and spoke on the same points with hearty enthusiasm. He thanked the Lord Mayor

the Lord Mayer
—"For having given him that opportunity of expressing along that which was in the thoughts of all, viz: their deep, earnest, almost passionate desire, that, be the chances and changes of political events what they might, England might retain inviolate that national alliance of which they had among them the living representative."

Of course, one does not attach too much importance to speeches either in Parliament or the city; but both these speeches are of importance, and deserve remark, while the "papers" and the "debates" are getting ready. Panimure's shows, at all events, that the Ministry don't wish to run any risk of being thought pugnacious; while Stan ley's has a significance when we remember his position. He is (whatever some of his tendencies Ministry should go wrong in the American matter the Tory party are likely to turn them out and succeed with a pacific policy. The Ministry, in spite of all Palmerston's dexterity, is not strong. It has had several little stupid defeats of late, and the world is agreed that it is "shaky." Now, let it make a false step when the great American discussions come off, and down it goes. Lord Stanley's very strong ex-pressions may prepare the world to see a Derby Ministry insisting that the men who have mismanaged one war shall not be allowed to trade on inflammatery excitements toward another. And however difficult Lord Derby would find it to get up the personnel of a strong Ministry, he is the only man, I think, who could attempt such a thing with any plausibility now. The latent Toryism of this country is always strong - and the Russian war has so scattered to bits the Coalition that while the Whigs and quasi-Liberals are at sixes and sevens, the Tories might have another chance.

By the way, I may tell you here that no states-

man of the young generation is more talked about now than Lord Stanley, and that a remarkable fu-ture is certainly before him. The heir of the House of Derby—one of the oldest and richest families in the Peers, and which, if you take money, pedigree and recent activity together, has scarcely an equal—must always be a great man if he only dabbles in politics. But Lord Stanley has taken up statesmanship as his profession, and works like a Joe Hume. He has the same kind of interest in it that some men of rank have in racing. Then he is certainly a man of parts and reading—without the parental dash, to be sure, but quite as decidedly clever in his own way-while the greater steadiness of that said way makes him suit the English public better. He acts with the Tories. But he is thought to be "Liberal" likewise, and at Cambridge he was remarkable for talking clever

"liberalism" at breakfasts. Should his father ever form another Ministry he will be a Secretary of State. You may remember that Palmerston offered him the Colonies when Molesworth dieda stroke of tactique which everyb sty thought clever and some Tories impudent. His position preoffer was a great sign of his popularity. He is certainly very popular in the country, and more conspicuous there than in the House. He is, I may add, a great amateur man about journalism, which he makes a kind of hobby of his, like Lord

 with his violins, or certain other gentlemen with less reputable amusements. The Paris Congress held its last meeting on Wednesday. The ratifications will be exchanged about the end of the month. In the mean time, so well have affairs been kept quiet that nothing creeps out about the terms, and less, if that be possible, about "intervention" in European States. We take the peace very coolly, as I have often told you; and there is a kind of vague notion that the Black Sea is to be rendered harmless and that we have not a decent pretext for fighting, with an under-current of sentiment to the effect that there is nothing to rejoice about either. So that, although illuminations are talked of, and the town is wondering what some buildings in the Green Park are intended for, nobody is anxious on the subject. Should, indeed, any notable disappointment be found in the terms when they do appear, that will settle Palmerston's Ministry at once—a dissolution of Parliament would probably ensue; and we might perhaps expect a rattling Reform agitation

of some kind or other. I gave you in a recent letter a discourse on the kind of conservatizing effect the war has had—which would make this difficult—and only last night my views were borne out by fact. Sir Joshua Walmsley was to bring forward a "reform" motion, and could not make a House. Sir Joshua is a steady, old, very heavy the Rads are divided, like every other party now, into all kinds of varieties. (I write, you will observe, as a historian, and my own theories about abstract politics are neither here nor there.) He is a terrible bore, no doubt, and this may have been partly the reason of the count out; but still reform bills are at a discount; it is a kind of paper which doesn't get on in the political market. Such an excitement as a thorough disappointment with the Terms might do something: but at present—chaos among parties, spathy among the public, are the characteristics of the day.

The faithful Frotestant Spooner—a yellow, ugly, but good-natured-looking man—made this week his hit at Maynooth with unexpected success. He defeated Greenward and the species of the spec cess. He defeated Government, and though it will come to bothing uitimately, it was a good blow for the time. All the Evangelicals—all the source and sterner Dissenters—all the sham Puritans—are in pleasant excitement. No doubt the whole country is Protestant enough, but it is only a section of this kind of people that ever fancies Protestantism is in danger, or feels any more repugnance to paying for Maynooth than to paying to teach young Bishmins at Calcutta. Fancy a man who lives in bodily danger of the Duke of Mode-na's claiming the throne, on the ground that he is na's claiming the throne, on the ground that he is heir-general of the Stuarts by his ancestress, a daughter of Charles I. Why, nine tenths of the public don't know the fact! The English people are not genealogical. They worship rank, God knows servilely. But in the eyes of an Englishman one rich lord is as good as another rich lord; they don't meddle with pedigrees, and know and care nothing of those of their own Government of the control of the contr ernors, let alone his Grace of Modena! We are sate from Catholicism by our own practical, jolly independence, and our want of sentiment. The upper classes are safe by their mere man-of-the-worldliness. Pam, for instance, has a general "respect" for all forms of worship, and would en-dow the Mornous if pulling recovers.

dow the Mormors if politics required it.

The House is practical, worldly and political likewise, and, in spite of this Spooner accident, will pay Maynooth as usual. I may here tell you a good bon-mot of the late Sir George Rose's, which may express the indifferentism of the regular politician in theological matters. Somebody was mentioning Lucas of *The Tablet*, and his change from Quaker to Papist. "Oh," says Sir G., "it was only from the drab to the scarlet whore!" This has never been in print here that I know of; pray excuse its freedom, and don't accuse me of a design to injure the morals of my American rela-tives. We are too prudish here; in my opinion.

I mentioned in my last that our bill for the war was 55,000,000 sterling. This was for last year only, and not the whole sum. The Crimean In-quiry jegs along with no features of new interest, displaying occasionally such facts, as that hay wanted at Eupatoria had absolutely been sent back to Constantinople. Lord Lucan blames the Com-missariat: the Commissariat accuses Lord Lucan; the public condemns both—and that's the moral. Journalists amuse themselves by knocking the two combatants' heads together, but that grows te-dious when you can knock nothing out of either! We have just learned that Lord Dalhousie, whom we believed to be dead, has arrived very ill at Malta. The "fighting Ramsays" seem looking up. He is their head, and Panmure one o. them also. Pam is gouty, and has not genius exactly; but he gets through work better than his grace of Newcastle.

#### FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent PARIS, Thursday, April 17, 1856.

The Congress of Paris held its closing session yesterday. For its resolutions about the Principalities and Italy - we The London Times, which passes for being the shrewdest, least ill-informed guesser upon the subject. The futile theme of talk and interest just at

present, is the French Academy-the recent elections of three new immortals to membership of that body, and the inaugural speech of one of them, the Duke de Breglie. What created attention in this discourse was the old statesman's eulogy of parliamentary discussion, and his honorable mention of Louis Philippe-he even speaks in a commendatory way of liberty, using the very word liberté, an assemblage of vowels and consonants that seems to have peculiar interest for Frenchmen. It is a curious sign of the suppressed condition of the French to-day that M. de Broglie's discourse should pass for an almost bold action, sition-a protest against the autocratic, silent régime of Napoleon III. Beside being printed in nearly all the daily papers of Paris, it is published and extensively sold in pamphlet form. There is another peculiarity of the appreciation of the discouse that indicates another sore evil in the political condition of France. That M. de Bregite should make respectful mention of his old fallen master and the old fallen Government under the reign of the present power, passes for a bit of honesty and consistency as rare as laudable. And the critics point out the marked contrast in this respect between the old constitutional orator and the superservicable, pliant M. Nisard, who responded in a long discourse to that of Louis Philippes ex Minister. For M. Nisard, though never a Minister, was in political life under the Monarchy of July, sometimes for the Government and sometimes against it, but always managing in all changes to have his bread fall butter side up-and who new, af er having been for a time what the Duke de Broglie never was-an Ultra-Liberal-is a thorough-going Napoleonist. It is end to see a man receive great praise for being honest. But that homely virtue is so rare smong French politicians, [we all know how cemmonplace among American politicians, ] that the Luke de \_roglic has fairly earned a distinctive

audation in the present case.

Since I am presuming to speak of French characteristics, I beg to say that, outside of the class of the politicians, I believe the French to be as honesta people as any other. Here, for exam-ple, are the cockers. (back-drivers.) a class nearly as numerous as the politicians—there are some thousands of them in Paris Now, there is official proof that in the course of the single year 1855 these men had deposited at the Prefecture of Police purses, port-monnaies, pocket-books, &c., containing gold, silver, bank bills, notes receivable, &c., of a value amounting to more than 150,000 francs—these articles having been negligently left or lost in their carriages by persons who had ridden in them. Beside these direct money values, there was no end of parasols, handkerchiefs, breastpins, canes, &c . deposited at the Prefecture by these virtuous Jehus in this same It is proper to add that the more exravagantly honest of the cochers, to the number of ten or twelve, are annually rewarded by the Prefect; and that thirty or forty others who have brought their lesser offerings of watch-keys, penknives, private letters, etc., have their names re-corded on handbills that are annually posted all over the dead walls of the city. This is not said to the discredit of the backmen. But it may be said, in pallistion of the tergiversations of politicians, that honesty and consistency are the very last qualities that any government thinks recompensing. Their virtue, if they have any, must indeed be its own reward. The wages in this kind are so small that most of them, like M. Nisard, prefer to take service under the first-come new master. But there are noble exceptions. It was only last week, I think, that I had occasion to mention Lamartine's quiet and courteous but positive refusal of-not a bribe, but of the barest sprearace of a bribe, in the shape of a subscription to his Course of Literature from the Minister o Education and Worship.

To return to the Academy. This institution is

nominally composed of forty persons—the forty persons most distinguished by their contributions

to French literature. In fact, hearly half the members of the Academy bear names a most un-known in literature. Nearly one half of the mem-bers get in (they electioneer, they must election-eer in perion) by influence of clique, coterio, acad-dent. The links de Broglie, for instance, is not a dent. The l'uke de Broglie, for instance, is not a nean of letters. He does not pretend to be. The opening paragraph of his inaugural speech contains an honest confession of his unitness for membership is a (nominally) literary society. He was elected, over a literary candicate by reason of his old political position and relations, by reason of his being a sou-in-law of Madame de Stack by private frieadship. But after hun, within the part week, two new immortals have been voted in who have less claim, than he to dinlomas voted in who have less claim than he to diplomas of literary in mortality - their names are Biot and Falloux. Biot is eminent as a man of science; he Lever arote three lines of what can be properly called belies lettres. Falloux is not emident as a man of science; he is eminent as a gentleman farmer; has written one or two books almost un-known, and very deservedly unknown by lovers of literature; was once of some notoriety as a state-snap, but by official position rather than by great measures of state-sman-hip. The opposing caldidates for the suffrages of the Academician between the suffrages of the part of their were purely literary men. Let the merit of their productions be what they may, they were at least men of letters. They were beaten. As astrono-mer and a gentleman in good society were elected

mer and a gentleman in good society were stocked over their heads.

This may, possibly, seems strange to you. The French make a great outery about it. The newspapers, the stately reviews, all express with more or less carnestness, their surprise, their discontent at such distortion of the (nominal) intention and effice of the Academy of French Literature. And office of the Academy of French Literature. yet the fact that the gentlemen have been succesyet the fact that the gentiemen have been successively elected to take possession of arm chairs in the French Academy, who are not men of letters, who can present no work that offers the slightest chance of Lterary immortality to its author, is not, historically speaking, strange or in any way surprising. It has always here, as and probable of the slightest change historically speaking, strange or in any way surpris-ing. It has always been so, and probably always will be so. At least one half of the names that compose the list of the members of the French Academy, are names that sink into the completest oblivion (as far as literature is concerned) within a twelvemonth of the death of their bearers, while at least one half of the first names in French literature have no place on the list of Academicians. On this point, I refer your readers to the admirable and with History of the Forty-first Arm Chair, by Ars ne Houssaye, of which I gave note in Tag Tries as some twelve months ago.

That your readers should take warm interest in the elections of the French Academy is not to be expected—certainly not to be desired. But I treat of them here for two reasons: First, I am THE TRIPUNE'S Paris reporter, and on that score nothing is foreign to me that so largely occupies Parisian attention. Secondly, since I hazard observations on French national characteristics, I specially desire to instance, these Academic desired. That your readers should take warm interest in specially desire to instance these Academic elec-tions and their circumstances in proof the extremainjustice of the charge of levity, fickleness, mo-bility, so constantly brought against the French by English and American writers. The nature of the elections of the last three candidates for Academic in mortality here is the same as that of balf of the elections to the Academy since the days of Richelien. The complaints and outcry at their unfitness are almost the same as the complaints and outery that have been raised on similar occasions any time these hundreds of years. We hear the same kind of witty and keen mockery addressed to the Academy that has been uttered yearly for the past two hundred years. The same old rule helds, that the incoming novice shall make the deeds and words of his deceased predecessor the text for his enlogistic mangural dis-course. It still holds good that although every witty man of letters in France makes the Acadony the but of his wit, there is scarcely a man of letters in France that does not ardenty desire to become a member of it. Really, if the Academy is to be taken as a test—and I submit that it is quite as good a test as a passage in Cæsar's Com-mentaries, or rome vivacious expression of a hotel waiter—the French are as much given to un-chargeable routine as the staidest people in the

world.

At least one good thing has come out of the election of the Luke of Bregie. In accordance with the traditional custom, he was, after his admission to the Academy, presented to the Chief of the State. In his discourse he had taken occasion to say a good word of Napoleon I. as well as of Louis Philippe. Report goes that when he was presented at the palace, he was courteously re-ceived by Napoleon III., who said to him: "I have read your discourse with much interest, and thank you for speaking well of the Emperor Napoleon I. Thope that your grandson will judge 'my eighteen'h of Brumaire as you have judged 'that of my uncle." "History will decide upon that point, Sire," is said to have been the quiet reply of the son in-law of Madame de Stael.

After the Academic elections, perhaps before then, the town is lusy with the last triumph of Listori. The Italian actress came out last week in a new role, that of Medes, in M. Legouve's tragedy of that name, originally written for Ra-chel. Her success surpassed that of any preceding effort. The assisting public went wild citement. The stage was strewn with bouquets, which the heroine of the evening was called out some dezen times to gather up. In the last five year, I can answer for it, there has been no such Listricule triumph in Paris. Freuch enthusiasm, generally much more moderate because much more intelligent, or at least much more critically educated than ours, reached American propor tions. Critics say that the piece is much better in its Italien form than is the original; whereupon a malicious journalist advises that M. Legouve blre some one to retranslate Montanelli's Italian version into French, by which process he acds, who knows whether M. Legouve's "Medea" will

Another theatrical success, less striking and likely to make much less noise in the capital, but which has its special interest for all English readers, whether Britons or Americans, is that of Geo. Sand's Comme Il Vous Plaira, which is the title of her ingenious imitation of Shakespeare's As You Like It. It was played for the third time last evening at the Prancais. The house was ful, and if I can judge from that fact and from the expresseeks of satisfaction on the part of the audience, this Shakespereau piece is like to have a long "run." And Shakespereau it is in spite of the charges that Madame Sand has made in the origiial. Some of these changes are for the better. There; I have said it, and mean to stick to it. Atd you Jenkins, who ery out heresy or curl your hip in mild neckery, before you send me to the take or to Covertry, tell me your reasons for thicking Skakespeare unchangeable, sacred.

Mind you, Jenkins, no one can be a more for-vent a more devont admirer of the greatest genius suice St. Paul, than myself. But mind you also, Jenkins, there is a difference between reserved and superstition. Now, I have not time Plaria (you will probably find it in any of the text Menday feuilletons), still less to write a de-letse of it, if delense be needed. It is past 5 o'clock, and I live a long way from the bureau de poste, in the I we de Lafa, etc. But what I want to ey is that while preserving the spirit, the atmosphere if I may so say of one of the most charming consedies that ever was written, Madame cald has added some motives and scenes that, whatever Johans may think of them, or rather on it to think of them, are really additions to the merit of As You Like R. Of these I must mention the conversion of the melancholy Jaques to an ardent and accepted lover of Celia. The scene of this conversion from melancholy to love is in-scribusly managed by Macame Sand, and exquis-stely justified by the actress. Madame Plessy. It is in full accordance with nature-much more so than the sudden, unnatural, unmetived falling in love of Shakespeare's Celia with the unnaturally converted Oliver of Shakespeare. Madame Sand preserves Oliver as nature would have done, a villain to the end. If time served, I would like to dwell lenger upon this happy naturalization of Slakespeare on the classic French stage, but leaving it end other-Franco-Shakespearean themes to my tock letter for the month, I pass to my recold of the Palace.
Of Napkin IV. I have no news to tell beyond his

recent investiture with the Order of the Golden

Theree. It was brought him the other day from Spain, by his uncle, the Duke of Alba, the same who more or less distinguished himself in swordwho more or less distinguished hims it is wordfight with the een of our more or less distinguished
representative near the Court of Madrid, Mister
Scoll—what time the question of low-necked
dresses tool precedence of high diplomatic themes.
The Negkin has now for phythings the Legionary
twist, the military medal of bonor and the Golden
Fince. It was said thathe was to have the Order
of the Garrer, but that the Queen of England
activation is the less set such form or waite till his pulpy little legs get such form or n uscular developm at as will enable him to wear it. For the rest of his biography, his dicts et gestes during the past for his biography, his dicts et gestes during the past fortnight, such of your read-ers as have a copy of Rabelais will find them faith-fully recorded in the commencement of the ninth chapter of the Life of Gargantus.

### CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Burton commences a new season at his theater in Chanbers street to night. Among the new a cess ons to his company are Mrs Barrow (Julia Bean-t) Mrs. Hough, fermerly at this house, Miss Nellie Knowles from St. Louis, and Mr. Lionel Goldsmid from

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD DRIVERS,-A company of thirty or forty respectable-looking men formed a line quietly in front of our office yesterday, and a co-a nattee of three was appointed from the ranks to wait upon us and represent: That they are drivers upon the Sixth Avenue Radroad; that they have been driving ter twelve hours a day, for which they received \$1 50 a day, and were perfectly satisfied with it; but the cen jany now wants them to work three hours longer each day without any additional remuneration. They think it hard, and remonstrate against it, and ask the public sympathy against such oppression.

THE SLAVE HANNAH -The following additional amounts have been received at this office in aid of the slave woman at St. Louis, the hardship of whose case was made known through our columns some days

J. C. \$10; B Coolidge, \$1; Hunt, \$1; "April 9," \$1; B. Greeley, \$11; S. Sincton, \$2

AMBOY LINE TO PHILADELPHIA - CHANGE OF Pour - We are requested to say that the 10 o'clock Ine of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will be discontinued after this date, and that two lines will be tun from Pier No. 1 North River leaving at 6 a. m. and 2 o'clock p m., commencing May 1, and will continue to leave at the above hours until further notice.

STATES ISLAND FERRY LEASE -The lease of the Staten Island Ferry will be sold at auction by the Centroller at neon to-day, to the highest reponsible bidder.

REV. D. R. THOMASON .- A charge of perjury was some weeks since made against this gentleman by Mr. Mortimer Denotte. The case has since been mused, and the bail given by Mr. Thomason disctarged.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR BY HANGING .-Francis Pestill, formerly mate of the ship Java, owned by Messrs, Dunham & Demon of South street, commatted suicide at the Sailors' Temperance Boarding-Louise, No. 322 Pearlistreet, late on Tuesday night, by berging himself with a small cord to the bannisters in the fourth story of the premises.

He was not discovered till 5 o'clock on Wednesday n cruirg, when he was immediately cut down and found to be quite stiff and cold. For weeks past the deceared has been almost daily in a continued state of gross intexication, and it is believed that he took his life while as floring from an attack of debrium tremeas. An inquest was held on his remains by Coroner Hells, and the Jury after hearing the evidence rendered a vertical of death by suicide.

The deceased was a native of England, forty-five years of age. In years past he was a man in affluent circum sterces, and at one time was captain of an English vessel which was wrecked through his alleged careleseness while inebriated. By this anstortune Pas till and the owners of the ship sustained a less of nearly \$10,000. The deceased has few if any relatives in this country, but leaves a daughter residing in England, to whom he bequesthed his little property.

EXAMINATION OF THE NEGRO WILSON FOR REVOLT -HELD FOR TRIAL .- The negro Wilson, charged with revoit in scattling the schooner Eudora Imagene, was branght before U. S Commissioner Morton yesterday ferencen. No further evidence was taken Coursellor Mill ken submitted the case, after citieg

rene points of law, viz: That the crime charged had not been established, and consequently it did not come under the jurn diction of the Commissioner, his powers being limited to that of a justice; also, that one person could not be guilty of revoit, it requiring the assistance er corriverce of others. Commissioner Morton rendered the following decis-

The prise per has been arrested under the first as The prise rev has been arrested under the first section.

The set of Congress, approved March 3, 1835, 4 Stat. at large,
258. This section, so far as bearing upon the charge against the
archived, as a blows: "If at y one or more of the srew of an
"An erican vessel shall unlaw fully and with force sump the
"con soid of such vessel from the master or other is wful coma soin; effect thereof, or deprise him of his authority and
"common at board thereof, he shall be guilty of a raw it of
vision; and databe on shall be guilty of a raw it of
vision; and databe on shall be fine not accessing 4,000,
"and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding to, years" it.
The offesse charged against the prisoder, under the accessed
con, is that on or about the lat of November, 1855, he being
cone of the crew of the schooner Eurora, impacted and marican
vised whereof Whiliam Palmer was master and Robert Prats
at the sald visual then being within the admirate, and maritine jurismiction of the United S axes, did unlawfully and with
force userp the command of the said vessel from the said
raster of neptive him of his command and authority on board
thereof.

The crew is before the Commissioner for determining whether

rester, or deprive him of his command and authority on board thereof.

The case is before the Commissioner for determining whether the prisoner shall be discharged or committed for trial, that there is no terministic that it is a tion may be had by a Grand Jary.

The questions presented used lat Whather sufficient evidence has been committed.

A. Whether form all the evidence there is probable ground for believing that it was committed by the prisoner.

Some leading and important facts are placed beyond dispute. The present has seministed by the prisoner, and present on an heart of the creas remain into on board of the vessel for the trial of the crease is main into on board of the vessel for the trial of the crease is main in that after, as he says, the master are not not be the former was in command, in possession, and in the exercise of control and authority over the vessel in an inrident to the resonnebilities devolving upon him by the attaints abe and as one of the crew, and by the acts of the neather leaving herea be described. How which the another products the resonnes to be invested with the another products and authority, and contain the products of the crew, and by the acts of the neather leaving herea be described.

It was did the prisoner become thus invested with the undisputed contained, authority, and control of the vessel and containing a subject of them both while they were select.

If the evidence, although circumstantial, is count and irre-statile in affirmence of the latter, it is the duty of the Commi-lius of to commit him, in order that a Grand Jury at least may less upon the case. It is author only observed in reference to circumstantial evi-lence the "an in occut party can somerally cap at unusual appearance concerted with his position or conduct, and that "he cessive of self-are-reation, if not a reach her outh, will

It is satisfic unity charved in reference to circumstantial evidence that "an inforced party can somerally explain unusual appraisances concerned with his position or conduct, and that "like decise of reflective realism, if not a report lite out, will purply him to use, and takes extrement for the purpose of accounting for stapicious circumstances when already discovered and contradicted, become facts of a highly commended effect, and the statements many for defense and exculpations are not centralized merely, but become formulable to captainty for the process. tory 'octs."
A summary of the more important circumstances as proved,

tory weeks?

A summary of the more important circumstatices as proved, are as follows:

On the evening of the Scief Nov., 1855, under a bright moon, the educative was seen from the shore of Westchester, on the round, to six as her anchorage near ity Island are within a few minters of the occurrence, the primore was found in the city beat belonging to the school or making his way to the isnot, and to those who internal of him he married that the ampailments at a homself were her crew, he being also schools as occurred as of crimes in the captain, and and to those who internal of the day before a near mine along side and corner in captain, and an are to homself were her crew, he being also schools as of crimes in the captain said not as up the her, and they have not considered the top of the corner of the captain and as the her point in head, without attempting a relieve her by purnished are store for a few months of the corner of the corner of the captain of the form the shore, to collect with he could and note of the captain and an expension of his taking \$45 was found in his boot, and a watch those consists of the captain, and he common had been also found in the lattice taking in an above more than the captain and the other to the miles is holfe and one to the captain, and the other to the miles is holfe and to the captain and the other to the miles is holfe and to the captain and her and the captain and her captain and her captain and the captain and an anomal sum of the miles housed in the captain and the anchorage of the weeks was of the captain and the captain and her anchorage on the point and there are about the weeks and here the sandward with history and other indicative evidence in a sum of the ance of the weeks was not the formation and there are about the weeks and here to always the captain was the said to have been been decided in the captain was been noticed or known to have lated to have been decided by the prisoner.

The vessel was not insured. The master and make were well known in the captai

some thirty six hours had presed before he found that the vossel had a true a look, and forte eight hours had pass at hefore she are to be it.

some thirty six hours had pessed before he found that the vesselliad syrund a loak, and forth-eight hours had passed before she set done. It seems necessaries to suppose that a schoolest of her small size, loaded with coal, seemid temain adout even the its proposer of her small size, loaded with coal, seemid temain adout even the size him, here do as he was.

It is whostly irreconcilable with innecence and repulsive to rulh any experience and common some that the Privacer, after bothly distingtively the state of the size of the schooler had been untawfully and by force campided and take the run her campided and the size of the schooler had been untawfully and by force campided and take them her early and by one of the error of the schooler had been untawfully and by force campided and take them her early as in by one of the create size of the siz

[Advectisement ]
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as EVA, in "Unole Tom's Cabin," only three days more, at Bankur's Museum.
These who attend early can get good seats, not either and this extracedunied rush to witness this affecting piece and this extracedurity child. "I role Tom " is played To-Niun'r again.
Two protty pieces This Afternacon.

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broad-CAPPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opp-site the Park, Importors at d Dealers in every description of CAPPETINGS, Oit. "LOTES, &c. We are constantly receiving tron Europe and the Auction Sales, all the latest and most desirable styles of CAPPETINGS, which we offer at the lowest market rates. Parties about fur ishies, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

AMEROTYPES — Single and Double Glass, at Exapt's, No. 369 Broadway. A rare tovoity is art.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this city, which for beauty of style and falsh are many mied, conspeed whelly of new and original design. Those about formaking houses with Fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. Oas Pires insertice into buildings at the shortest notice.

P. S.—Chandritzes in me taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

We invite the attention of dealers and others to our large stock of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of new, origin al and beautisti design, of OCR OWN MANUFACTURE. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., No. 308 Breadway.

The geruis e is sold wholessie by Barnes & Park, Hausman, Clark & Co., and Schieffelin & Bros., and at retail by Drug-giots generally. Manufactured at Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st.

MATRIMONY AND PHRENOLOGY. - The Lecture BIATRINON AND PHRENOLULI.—In a December by Mi. Fowker This Eversing at the Biecker Building, will be an Explainion of the Principles upon which Friendship, Love at a Unity are based, together with important Hints to the Married at Single-how to chose Life Companions, and how to treat them. Sents 1:1 cents. Professional Examinations delity at No. 368 Broadway. NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS for

1876.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are pre-pared to exhibit the largest and best amortment of PLAIS and Deconstruce Pares Hardense ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen employed. TOMLINSON best REMOVED his GALLERY to No.

broadway, where the only genuine AMEROTYPE can be BELLS. - MENEELY'S celebrated Church, Fagtors, Steemboat, Locomotive, School, Plantation and other BELL's constantly on hand and for sale by FAIRBANKS & Go., at their Scale Wareroom, No 189 Broadway.

[Advantagement]
The medicinal principles laid down in the curative method of Lercy are certised fully out by Brancarre's rills. Haif a milion of bases are sold annually to the Spanish, French and Portuguese for this purpose. They are the best furgative known, and a century it advance of all others. Office, No. 43 Cansist. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]
CHERRY BALSAM.—We have heard so much said of the wonder fall curative power of Dr. Wistars's Balsam in all stages of Diseased Lunas that we feel perfectly said in recommending it for general use for Coughs, Colds, Broadening to the commending of the said of the country of t

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RESILDIES - Dr. S. S. Firch may be consulted at he Office, No 714 Brondwey, (now one of the established Institutions of the city) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Dis-cases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases and Chronic Dis-cases generally. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted: Consultation free.

To GAS CONSUMERS, -The Manhattan Gas 10 GAS CONSUMERS.—The Mannattan Gas Light Company have given notice that or and after the let of August the price of Gas will be materially reduced. In the interval, parties wishing CHANDELERS and GAS PIPES introduced into their dwellings, will find it decidedly to their advantage to give their orders to Colta & Whittellay, Gas Fitzers and Fixture Dealers, No. 922 Broadway, cor. Taistet, whose facilities for doing your work groupfly and economically are unsurpassed. Portable Gas Machines, Regulators, Gas Hesting and Cooking Stoves, &c., put up at short notice.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the BALM or a Thousand Flowers. It will remove Tan, Finples and Freekles from the skin, leaving it of soft and research he. Wets towel, pour on two or three deeps, and wash the face night and merning.

BUSSELL-PROCH-On Wednesday, April 36, by the Rev. Bulyanin Evan, at the residence of the bride, No. 133 Prince street, Mr. John H. Busselt to Miss Eliza S. Proch both of

this city,
EDWARDS-STEVENS-On Monday evening, April 24, in
Mericen, Conn., by the flev. Mr. Miller, Mr. A. R. Edwarts,
yoursest son of A. Edwards, esq., of New York, to Miss Francla M. Stevens, youngest daughter of M. Stovens, esq., of the
functions.

HALL-FAYPAN-In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday evening, April 20, by S. B. Bristan, Henry H. Hall, eeq., and Mrs. Mary Paytan.

MARSH-EDWARDS-On Monday morning, April 29, by the fiev. A. A. Wood, Mr. Peter Marsh, of this city, to Miss Augusta L. Edwards, eldest daughter of Alfred Edwards of New York.

New York:

WENSLEY-PETTIT-In Kingston, on Tuesday, April 29, by Fider F. Wirchell, Mr. James Wensley, of this city, to Effacteth daughter of Mr. Thomas Pottic of Kingston, WH.LLAMS-PURDY-On Thursday, April 24, at Trinity Cherch, by the Rev. G. R. Dothe, Mr. William H. Williams to Mrs. Finesdis B. Pordy, all of this city.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

## DIED.

ATWATER—At Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, April 19, Attert Atwater, aged 32 years.

The trands at direlatives of the family, and also the members of Nepture Engine Company No. 7, and the Fire Department in general, see respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 199 Ewen street, on Thursday afterat be'clock.

his late residence, No. 199 Ewen street, on Thursday aftermen at 3 o'clock.

MILLEP—At West Galway, Fulton County, N. Y., on Thursday April 24, after a protracted illness, Jamet Miller, wido or
it the sate Robert Miller, formerly of Anderston, Glassow,
Sociand, in the 65th year of her age.

PACK—On Tursday evening, April 29, Eliza Ann, wife of
Joseph S. Fuck speed il years.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Manhattan
Loope, No. 12, L. O. 4 O. F., and of Masonic Lodge, No. 191,
are invited to attend the funeral at her late regislance, No. 17

Soffiel street, on Friday attenuous #2 o'clock.

BICF—On Tursday, April 29, Catharine, widow of the late
Michael Sice in the 3cd year of her age.

The resistive and friends of the stanity are respectfully invited
to attend the tuneral on Thursday, May 1, at 2, p. m., at the
resistive of the son-in-law, O. R. Terrett No. 25 West Nimsresistive of the son-in-law, O. R. Terrett No. 25 West Nimsteenth street. Her remains will be taken to Fistlands, L. L.
Rei it termes!

VALEOGR—Ar Nimaragua, Central America, of typical fever,
or Tursday, April 15, Joseph C. Valdor, in the Sich year of his
a.e.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

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